However, no secret code or passwords were compromised.

(c) and (d) An IAF person has been identified as a source of his contact since late 1995. Both of them have been arrested by the Civil Police. Security measures have been beefed up at AF bases.

Proporation of GDP spent on Defence

804. SHRI SOLIPETA RAMACHNDRA REDDY: Will the Minister DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of GDP spent by India on its defence;

(b) the proportion of GDP spent by Pakistan and China as share of their defence expenditure; and

(c) whether it is proposed to increase the country's defence expenditure in order to beef up its security?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) A statement is attached (*see* below)

(c) The Governments is committed to ensuring the security of the country against all threats and eventualities and to locate whatever human and material resources that are required to meet them.

Statement

The statistical data indicating the Defence expenditure as a percentage of the GDP spent on defence by India, Pakistan and China is given below:

Year	India Defence Expenditure as a % of GDP	Pakistan Defence Expenditure as a % of GDP	China Defence Expenditure as a % of GDP
1993	2.65	6.45	4.89
1994	2.44	6.09	4.05
1995	2.44	5.91	4.28
1996	2.33	5.64	3.82
1997	2.45	5.13	not available

(Source: 'Asian Strategic Review-1996-97'- Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses).

There is, however, an inherent drawback in such comparisons on account of different in the criteria used for classification and categorisation of defence expenditure by different countries. For instance, some countries show the expenditure on capital works and defence related industries under the budgetary allocations of Ministries/Departments other than Ministry of Defence.

The level of defence spending of countries may not necessarily reflect the influence of other factors such as combat expertise, training, morale and motivation and infrastructural resources which are essential elements of overall defence preparedness. Such factors do not lend themselves easily to comparisons on a like-to-like basis between different countries.

Report on India's debacle in 1962 war

805. SHRI RAM NATH KOVIND: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under Government's consideration to make public Genral Handerson Report on India's debacle agaisnt China in 1962;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c) The Report prepared by Lt. General Handerson Brooks contains very sernsitive details relating to military operations. Even with the passage of time, the sensitivity thereof has not decreased. It will not, therefore, be desirable to make the Report public.

Modernisation of Defence Forces

806. SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the capabilities of Indian Defence Forces are being upgraded and modernised in view of the recent acquisition of lethal weapons by our neighbouring countries;

(b) whether the threat perception in the face of nuclear weaponry surrounding India has been taken into consideration while negotiating for acquiring weapons from Russia or other sources;

(c) whether upgradation of MIG-27 aircrafts presently lying is hangers, in being considered as part of our negotiations with Russia; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV): (a) The capabilities of the Indian defence forces are being continously upgraded and modernised in the light of factors such as regional and global security environment, advances in weapons, communication and other related technologies and the regional military balance and potential capabilities.

(b) to (d) It will not be in the interest of national security to disclose details of negotiations for and the acquisition of specific defence systems and technologies.

Manufacture of Air Defence Ship

807. SHRI SANJAY DALIMIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to manufacture Air Defence Ship (ADS) indigenously;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether building of an Air Defence Ship may take upto 10 years and that the present levels of ships and submarines would drop considerably in a decade from now;

(d) if so, the cost likely to be incurred on the manufacturing of the said ship;

(e) whether the capacity utilisation of Mazagaon Dock Limited has been very low particularly on the submarine side which has been lying practically idle since may, 1994 and may lead to dissipation of such technical expertise; and

(f) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV): (a) to (d) There is a proposal for construction of an Air Defence Ship (ADS) indegenously at an estimated cost of Rs. 1700 crores including spares. The construction of the ship is likely to take about 10 years after the Goernment sanction is accorded.

(e) and (f) In order to utilise the facilities created for construction of submarine at M/s. MDL, which is under utilised, letters of intent have been issued to the shipyard for construction of two submarines. Apart from this, part facility is utilised for ship repair/ construction of surface ships.

अनुदान के रूप में परिवर्तित किए गए कैंटीन लाभ

808. प्रो॰ विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रक्षा मंत्रालय ने अपने कैंटीन लाभ में से 5 करोड़ रुपये एक संस्था को अनुदान के रूप में दिये हैं;

(ख) इस संस्था का नाम क्या है और उसके उद्देश्य क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सोसायटी रजिस्टर्ड है यदि हां, तो किस नाम से;

(घ) इस सोसायटी ने इस अनुदान का किस उद्देश्य के लिए उपयोग किया है; और

(ङ) क्या सोसायटी को अनुदान देने में नियमों का उल्लंघन हुआ है?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री मुलायम सिंह यादव): (क) और (ख) जी, हां। जिन अधिकारियों की सेवाएं स्थानांतरणीय हैं उनके बच्चों के वास्ते दिल्ली में एक स्कूल खोलने के लिए नई दिल्ली, स्थित सिविल सेवा सोसाइटी को मार्च, 1996 में 5 करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान दिया गया है। सोसाइटी के उद्देश्यों में दिल्ली या दिल्ली से बाहर ऐसी शैक्षिक संस्थाओं की स्थापना करना शामिल है जो अखिल भारतीय और केन्द्रीय सेवाओं तथा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र तथा गैर-सरकारी अधिकारियों के बच्चों के वास्ते खुली होंगी। सोसाइटी के उद्देश्यों में यह भी शामिल है कि दिल्ली में सिविल सेवा अधिकारी संस्थान की स्थापना की जाए।

(ग) यह सोसाइटी दिल्ली स्थित रजिस्ट्रार आफ सोसाइटीज के पास "सिविल सेवा सोसाइटी" के नाम और स्टाइल से पंजीकृत है।

(घ) सोसाइटी द्वारा स्कूल पर 12 करोड़ रुपय खर्च करने की योजना है। सोसाइटी ने यह बताया है कि स्कूल